

LATEST HAPPENINGS IN THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE

BLAME COLLAPSE OF RAILWAYS FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE

Nonarrival of Equipment, Ordered From Abroad; Adds to Difficulties.

SUPPLY OF WORKABLE ROLLING STOCK DEPLETED

Generally Prevailing Condition of Deteriorated Roadbeds Add to Shortage.

[By Associated Press.]

RIGA, LATVIA, Aug. 6.—Chief among the causes of the threatened famine in Soviet Russia this year, which Bolshevik newspapers themselves admit is likely to be even worse than last year, is the utter disorganization of the railway traffic. This disorganization has become worse, despite efforts of the Soviet government to alleviate it.

Little or none of the locomotives and other railway equipment ordered from abroad has yet arrived. The inadequate supply of workable rolling stock has, in the meantime, been even further depleted by the necessity of building peace treaties which Soviet Russia made with the Baltic States, such as Latvia. To these States Russia has turned over scores of locomotives, hundreds of cars and other equipment, much of which had been taken from the Baltic States by the German and Provisional governments of Russia in their hasty military evacuations before the advancing Germans.

Added to this shortage of equipment is an almost general prevalence of coal famine. The commissariat of communications says a Moscow dispatch taken from various Bolshevik newspapers is expecting soon a new railway traffic crisis. The tracks are so much in need of repair that next spring, officials say, it will be dangerous to travel on many lines.

Need 15,000,000 Ties.

Embarkments have taken down, ties are rotten, rails are worn out. If the chief forest committee is not able to supply, by the beginning of next year, 15,000,000 ties, it will be necessary to interrupt traffic on some main lines. Even if it were possible to get the necessary materials, says the dispatch, it is probable that, through scarcity of labor or some other unexpected crisis, it will be necessary to stop traffic on some branch lines. On double track lines only one track is to be repaired, tripping the other track of its rails and so on in order to have at least a fairly efficient single track.

The railway commissariat has little revenue, because most travelers are government officials and very seldom traveling private persons. To travel one must get a pocket full of rubles, which he desires to take his chances with the mobs riding on the tops of trains, carrying bags of food to the cities. Practically no one pays fares, but the government has just instituted a new tariff by which it comes to charge for tickets in Bolshevik rubles, about 2,000 times the rates prevailing in 1917.

No Visible Revenue.

The railway commissariat budget calls for the expenditure of 348,000,000 rubles for 1921 and shows no expected revenue. To transport sufficient food to the cities is one problem; to produce in factories sufficient articles to barter with the peasants for grain is another. This latter task is admittedly difficult. The government estimates called for manufacture of tradable articles to the value of 150,000,000 of goods each thirty-six pounds of grain. Before the food supply conference at Moscow, expressed the opinion, Bolshevik newspapers themselves say, that the government would be lucky to get, by this means, half of that estimate.

Bruckhoff, speaking at the conference, gave what he said was accurate data of the decrease in industry in comparison with prewar times. The 1920 production of iron ore was 21 per cent of prewar; salt, 17 per cent; coal 20 per cent; pig iron, 21 per cent; cotton manufactures, 5 to 6 per cent; linen thread, 25 per cent; matches, 15 per cent; sugar, 6 per cent; and tobacco, 5 per cent.

Home Manufacturers Insufficient.

"Therefore," said Bruckhoff, "home manufacturers will in no way be sufficient for goods exchanged with the peasants. From abroad must be imported at least rubles worth of goods, but, under present circumstances, this is impossible."

Halatoff, one of the actual directors of supply, said the government could not expect to get from all sources 300,000,000 pounds and, therefore, either foreign imports or decreased rationing would be necessary. Complicating both the food and transport crises is the extremely serious fuel shortage, causing, on one hand, curtailment of rail traffic, and, on the other, the closing down of factories. By imports from abroad the government is endeavoring to get coal, but the international market, while the third international was approving the English strike, the strike was delaying shipments of coal to Petrograd for this purpose.

Strikers' Hands Become Soft.

NOTTINGHAM, Aug. 6.—Coal miners went back to the pits after their twelve weeks' strike. It has developed here, only to discover that their hands had become too "soft" for the work. Thousands of Nottinghamshire coal diggers thus were obliged to lay off work again for a few days. Handling of the pick and shovel raised blisters, which were very painful owing to the coal dust entering them.

Argentine War Hero Sets New Flying Mark

Buenos Aires, Aug. 6.—Eduardo Olivero, an Argentine flying man, who served in the Italian army during the war, in which he attained the rank of captain and won five medals, has just set a new South American flying record for altitude by attaining a height of 26,210 feet.

He may have gone higher, for 3,000 meters was the most the instrument would register, and Olivero lost consciousness for some time on attaining this height. The record height was reached in one hour and fifteen minutes.

The flight was made in exceptionally cold weather. The machine used was an Italian biplane.

BELGIUM PEASANTS HAVE REAL SCARE OF WAR TIME

Houthulst Forest Catches Fire and Threatens Large Ammunition Dumps.

SOLDIERS DIG TRENCHES

Large Amount of Every Kind of Shell Is Destroyed, but Flames Are Quelled Before Serious Damage Is Done.

[By Associated Press.]

DIXMUIDE, BELGIUM, Aug. 6.—The inhabitants of Langemark, Clerfemont, Staden, Woumen and other villages bounding the forest of Houthulst, were startled out of their sleep one night recently by a furious cannonading which brought them scurrying out of their more or less repaired dwellings and in search of dugouts as they used to do during "the four terrible years," as they were called in West Flanders.

The peasants around the forest have become experts in artillery and the barrage that night they saw, was something more terrific than they had ever heard during the war. First there came volleys of the familiar German seventy-sevens, Austrian eighty-eights, to which there would reply the rapid staccato of hundreds of batteries of French seventy-fives. The forest of Houthulst was ablaze and owing to the protracted drought, fire was spreading with furious rapidity.

Then cavalry arrived on the scene. They were Belgians from this border town, come to fight the forest fire.

"Has it come again, the war, then?" a trembling old woman asked of the captain.

Suddenly the cry was heard: "Gas!" and there was a stampede. The soldiers began to distribute gas masks, and throughout the night, peasants and soldiers, armed with spades, shovels and picks dug a trench that the fire might be stopped before it reached the huge ammunition dumps left by German and allied troops in the center of the forest, millions of shells of all kinds, most of which it was said, "to blow West Flanders into the North Sea."

By morning the fighters had the upper hand on the fire which was quenched about 100 yards from one of the largest dumps, but meanwhile about 1,000,000 shells of all sorts exploded. They were in four separate dumps, and of four-square miles of the forest where they had been located nothing remains but a few trees, like bare spars swaying in the wind.

As the sun arose old peasants could be seen going to their fields for the harvest as if nothing had happened.

May Not Destroy 30,000 Horses.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—It is now announced that the War Office is negotiating for the sale of the 30,000 army horses in Mesopotamia, which the colonial secretary said were to be destroyed owing to the high cost of bringing them home.

China Honors Dr. Goucher.

PERKINS, Aug. 6.—A presidential mandate has issued concerning the third grade of the China Ho decoration on Rev. John Goucher, president of Goucher Women's College, Baltimore.



DECLARE BOLSHIEVISTS NOT BORN CRIMINALS

Hungarian Phrenologists Make Careful Study of Skulls of Executed Soviets.

[By Associated Press.]

BUDAPEST, Aug. 6.—Hungarian phrenologists, who have made a careful study of the skulls of thirty notorious Red terrorists sentenced and hanged after the fall of Communism in this country, have just reported that "Bolshevist terrorists, though exhibiting signs of abnormality, seem not to belong to the type of born degenerate criminals."

All the thirty members of Bela Kun's fearful bodyguard called the "Lenine Boys," all were found guilty of numerous murders and robberies and examined in their life time by the same doctors when going under trial.

"The skulls," runs the report, "are prognathic characterized by an exceptionally low forehead, deep eye-caves, big mouth, sharp protruding jaws, delicate dentition. When compared with the skulls of notorious common murderers preserved in the museum of the police, they show the signs of degeneracy in a much less degree."

The only exception is Joseph Csorny, the leader of the group, whose skull is easily first among the worst and most deformed specimen of human degeneracy. When examined during his trial, the savage, cruel look of his small evasive eyes startled even the professional doctors of crime. Small wonder that the Bolshevik dictator of Hungary, Bela Kun, felt afraid of the man, and never met the chief of his devoted bodyguard without previously slipping a revolver into his pocket.

"The medical board holds the view that the Bolshevik terrorists, though undoubtedly degenerate individuals, would under ordinary circumstances never have committed murder. But their resistance to crime was much weaker than that of the civilized type, and when the solid body of law and morality was shaking with revolutionary fever, their half-stammering, ferocious instincts roused up, and they killed with the savage passion of the neolithic man."

IMMIGRATION LAWS HURT ITALIAN NAVIGATION LINES

ROME, Aug. 6.—Italian navigation lines between Italy and America are having great difficulty in finding business for their liners at the present moment, due to the enactment of the present American immigration law. To meet the difficulties, the Navigazione Generale Italiana Line has directed part of their ships into a new Italian-Canadian service.

This is the first Italian line that has been established between Italy and Canada. The other steamship companies also are occupied on the

problem of finding other fields for the surplus Italian population. It is expected that one or two more Italian companies will commence sailings to Canada, diverting their present New York service to that effect.

Prince John, Merchant Marine.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 6.—Prince Axel, of Denmark, who is a captain in the Danish navy and a nephew of Queen Alexandra, of England, has joined the mercantile marine for the next three years and has just sailed as captain of the big motor ship Asia, of the East Asiatic Company, for San Francisco.

Will Build Special Ship for Cruise With Exhibits

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A company has been organized to build a large special ship of a type that has never yet been constructed, says the Times, and to send her on a cruise of the world as "a floating exhibition of the manufactures of the United Kingdom."

The officials of the company include Sir George B. Hunter and other directors of the firm which built the Mauretania, as well as the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Grey, Beaumont Pease, deputy chairman of Lloyd's Bank, and other business men. The vessel will be known as "the British trade ship."

ALBANIA MAY FOLLOW U. S. SCHOOL METHODS

American Churchman Urged to Establish Institution for Higher Education.

[By Associated Press.]

PARIS, Aug. 6.—An American school system will be established in Albania if the recommendations of Bishop Edgar Blake, of Chicago, who has just returned here from an official visit to Albania, are adopted by the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Blake is the Methodist Episcopal bishop for Southern Europe.

"I know of no country in Europe where the opportunities are greater for Christian work than in Albania," he said. "A country of 1,000,000 people, intensely nationalistic and with great native intelligence, only 1 per cent actually have attended schools of any kind. With an initial expenditure of \$100,000 and \$40,000 yearly for five years, wonders could be accomplished for the country. America is the only country Albania trusts. Hence her appeal to us."

Bishop Blake was accompanied by Professor E. E. Jones, dean of the School of Education of Northwestern University and was received by all the Albanian ministers and regents. The latter requested Bishop Blake to undertake the establishment of a college of higher education similar to Roberts College in Constantinople, a vocational school and an American educational adviser to be attached to the government. Dean Jones is remaining in Albania all summer to survey the situation, and his report will be presented to the autumn meeting of the board of foreign missions.

RIGHT TO LOVE CARRIES WITH IT RIGHT TO JILT, PRONOUNCEMENT OF PROMINENT BRITISH JURIST

Justice McCardle, in Breach-of-Promise Case, Declares Many Divorces Occasioned by Couples Marrying After Finding They Do Not Love Each Other.

By Newton C. Parker.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Has a man the right to jilt a girl whom he is engaged to marry?

The question has been raised by London newspapers following a statement made by Justice McCardle in a breach-of-promise case at Birmingham.

"I have known cases where the proposed suit got so far as the issuing of the writ when the fiancée has said: 'I would rather marry you than face courts like this.' Yes, and I have known cases where the girl has accepted the offer. A good start for a matrimonial bliss!"

"I do not want to convey the impression, however, that there are not thoroughly serious and justified cases. In addition to the class to which I have referred, there is that in which a man heartlessly keeps a girl hanging about for years—ten, fifteen, or twenty years—until she loses all chance of marrying any one else. When a man behaves as badly as that it is clearly right that he should have to make compensation."

The right to love carries with it the right to jilt," announces our writer. "If a man or woman finds that the early attraction is passing, to break off. The day may arrive when damages will be awarded, not for correcting a very human mistake on the threshold of disaster, but for

Great Britain's Debt Decreases.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Great Britain's external debt now amounts to 1,161,563,000, a decrease for the year ending March 31 of 117,151,000 pounds, or 10 per cent. The chief creditors are: the United States, 572,704,000 pounds, and Canada, 53,339,000 pounds.

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Paris has sent us her advance models in Fall Chapeaux. Velvets seem to be her favorite, and they say that black will be more popular than ever before. The shapes offer a wide variety, from the simple Toque to the Picture Hat trimmed with ostrich. See our windows—\$5.00 to \$16.50.

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Fine French Sealine, silk lined, deep collar and cuffs \$100

Finest quality Sealine, squirrel collar and cuffs \$165

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Queen Anne Period Dresser, mahogany, large size, \$61; medium size, \$55. Chiffonette to match, \$52. Semi-Vanity Dresser, \$56. Toilet Table, \$49.50. Bow Foot Bed, \$61. Twin Poster Beds, each, \$35.

Sheraton, Louis XVI and Chippendale Period Dining-Room Suites, walnut and mahogany; ten pieces—Buffet, Serving Table, China Case, Dining Table, 5 Chairs, 1 Arm Chair—\$307 to \$675.

Mahogany frame, tapestry upholstered seats, three-piece Living-Room Suites, \$75 and \$85.

Mahogany frame, cane back and end, velour upholstery, loose cushions and pillows, three pieces—Davenport, Chair, Rocker—\$285.

Our own make; big, roomy, soft cushioned, all overstuffed (Chesterfield) Davenports; select your own covering, \$145 to \$195. Place order now while summer prices prevail.

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